

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS LIPPIA. XIV

Harold N. Moldenke

LIPP

IA Houst.

Additional bibliography: Baker & Moldes, Revist. Chil. Hist. Nat. 25: 623. 1923; Misra & Lamba, Bull. Agric. Res. Inst. Pusa 196: 3. 1929; Sampson, An. Esc. Nac. Cienc. Biol. Méx. 3: 443. 1944; Perez-Arbelaez, Fl. Util. Colomb., ed. 1, 441 (1947) and ed. 2, 743. 1956; Valle, Introd. Dendrol. 275. 1972; García Barriga, Fl. Med. Colomb. 2: 506--508. 1975; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.25: 378 & 379. 1975; Mohlenbrock, Guide Vasc. Fl. Ill. 365. 1975; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 61: 4884. 1976; Austin, Coleman-Marrais, & Richardson, Fla. Scient. 40: 353. 1977; Clay & Hubbard, Haw. Gard. Trop. Shrubs 185 & 291. 1977; Lewis & Elvin-Lewis, Med. Bot. 257, 376, 501, & 514. 1977; López-Palacios, Fl. Venez. Verb. 11, 20, 415--452, 637, 648--651, 563, & 654, fig. 98--106 & cover. 1977; Poppeton, Shuey, & Sweet, Fla. Scient. 40: 384. 1977; Richardson, Fla. Scient. 40: 303, 308, & 312. 1977; Thompson & Heineke, Trans. Ill. Acad. Sci. 70: 126. 1977; Markgraf & D'Antoni, Pollen Fl. Argent. 12, 25, 98, 112, & 115, pl. 42-362. 1978; Mohlenbrock & Ladd, Distrib. Ill. Vasc. Fl. [142] & 276. 1978; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 65: 6768 (1978) and 66: 1277. 1978; Moldenke, Phytologia 40: 200--205, 262, 507, 509, 510, & 512. 1978; A. L. Moldenke, Phytologia 40: 362. 1978; Mound & Halsey, Whitefly World 65, 123, 238, 305, & 311. 1978; Pirone, Diseases & Pests Ornament. Pl., ed. 5, 126. 1978; R. S. Sm., Act. Bot. Venez. 13: 193, 206, & 262. 1978.

López-Palacios, in a personal communication to me, notes: "Además el Dr. Aristeguieta registra para el género el nombre de 'Tomillo', pero sin que sepamos a que especie se aplica."

The Rodriguez 550, distributed as Lippia sp., actually is Phyla nodiflora var. rosea (D. Don) Moldenke.

LIPP

IA ALBA (Mill.) N. E. Br.

Additional synonymy: Nepeta maxima Sloane apud López-Palacios, Fl. Venez. Verb. 419, in syn. 1977.

Additional bibliography: Misra & Lamba, Bull. Agric. Res. Inst. Pusa 196: 3. 1929; García Barriga, Fl. Med. Colomb. 2: 506. 1975; López-Palacios, Fl. Venez. Verb. 416--424, 427, 637, 650, 651, 653, & 654, fig. 98. 1977; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 66: 1277. 1978; Moldenke, Phytologia 39: 434 & 449 (1978) and 40: 201. 1978; A. L. Moldenke, Phytologia 40: 362. 1978; Mound & Halsey, Whitefly World 123. 1978.

Additional illustrations: López-Palacios, Fl. Venez. Verb. [420], fig. 98. 1977.

The corollas on Proctor 16893 are described as having been "rose-pink" when fresh.

López-Palacios, in a personal communication to me, comments that "En cada uno de los países citados, con los siguientes nombres: En C[olombia] se le conoce como 'Prontoalivio', aplicado en la obra de Pérez-Arbeláez, posiblemente por error a Lantana canescens L. (sic). Aunque los dos taxa en material son semejantes, y Lantana canescens Hort. es un sinónimo de Lippia alba, nunca lo he oído aplicado a la verdadera Lantana canescens HBK, pero la ilustración dada por Pérez-Arbeláez (1966) corresponde claramente a una Lantana y no a una Lippia. En la edición de 1947 la misma ilustración tiene este título: Lantana sp. rugulosa HBK. Valga la oportunidad para anotar que al ilustre autor, además de la mala atribución a Linneo de Lantana canescens, se le deslizaron algunos otros errores en los dibujos de la Verbenaceae de la mencionada obra (cito los Nos. de la edición de 1956): el 742 por sus hojas pecioladas más parece corresponder a Petrea aspera Turcz. que a Petrea arborea HBK.; el 743 atribuido a Petrea volubilis Jacq. (sic) corresponde a una Congea y el 744, como de Verbena hispida R. & P., es de una Stachytarpheta.

"García Barriga agrega los de 'Orégano de cerro' para el Magdalena y el de 'Curalotodo' para otras partes; en el Ecuador la Dra. Flor de María Valverde ha registrado el de 'Mastranto' para Guayaquil, en V[enezuela] se le conoce generalmente como 'toronjil', 'Cidrona' en Guárico, 'Poleo' en Lara y también como 'Orégano', según Pittier, Suplemento: 117."

Misra & Lamba (1929) list this species as a host to the white-fly, Bemisia tabaci (Gennadius) Takahashi.

In his 1977 work López-Palacios cites the following collections of Lippia alba from Venezuela: Amazonas: Trujillo s.n. Apure: Charodon 22; Humboldt & Bonpland 1140; Trujillo 2065. Aragua: Trujillo 3384; Vogl s.n. Bolívar: Holt & Gehriger 146; N. G. S. 141; Tamayo 3430. Carabobo: Delascio 2440. Delta Amacuro: Agostini & Agostini 1654; Bond, Gillin, & Brown 166. Falcón: Tamayo 729. Federal District: Burkart 16013; Debeaux 87; Nevling 213; Pittier 12648. Guárico: Cárdenas 1417. Lara: Mocquerys s.n.; Pittier 13118; Saer 196. Mérida: López-Palacios 2615; López-Palacios & Bautista 3551. Miranda: Trujillo & al. 257. Sucre: Broadway 346; Humboldt & Bonpland s.n. Trujillo: Tamayo 1891. Yaracuy: Burkart 16500. Zulia: Mocquerys 851; Trujillo 7024. Margarita Island: Britton & Britton 2197; Cruiger s.n.; Foldats s.n.; J. R. Johnston 81; Miller & Johnston 125.

Additional citations: WINDWARD ISLANDS: Grenada: Proctor 16893 (W-2814590).

LIPPIA ALBA var. GLOBIFLORA (L'Hér.) Moldenke

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, Fl. Venez. Verb. 419 & 653. 1977; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 66: 1277. 1978; Moldenke, Phytologia 39: 434. 1978; A. L. Moldenke, Phytologia 40: 362. 1978.

Recent collectors have encountered this plant in dry sandy soil

of disturbed habitats and describe it as an herb, to 40 cm. tall, with the odor of a mint, flowering in November. The corollas are said to have been "lilac" in color when fresh on Coradin & Cordeiro 1028.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Roraima: Coradin & Cordeiro 1028 (N).

LIPPIA AMERICANA L.

Additional bibliography: García Barriga, Fl. Med. Colomb. 2: 506. 1975; López-Palacios, Fl. Venez. Verb. 417-419, 425-427, 650, & 651. 1977; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 66: 1277. 1978; Moldenke, Phytologia 39: 434-435 (1978) and 40: 81. 1978; R. F. Sm., Act. Bot. Venez. 13: 193, 206, & 263. 1978.

Additional illustrations: García Barriga, Fl. Med. Colomb. 2: 506. 1975; R. F. Sm., Act. Bot. Venez. 13: 263. 1978.

Smith (1978) reports this species from Lara, Venezuela, but only f. pilosa Moldenke is known to me from there.

López-Palacios, in a personal communication to me, lists the vernacular names, "guasgüin" and "Indio viejo", for this species in Colombia, as well as the name "salvia de tierra caliente". He states that García-Barriga, between pages 506 and 507 of his work, gives a very good photograph of this plant. I am also indebted to López-Palacios for enabling me to localize more accurately the Karsten collection cited below, previously cited by me in Phytologia 12: 80 (1965) as from "Locality of collection undetermined".

Emended citations: COLOMBIA: Guajira: Karsten s.n. [Dibulla, Río Hacha] (V).

LIPPIA AMERICANA f. PILOSA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: García Barriga, Fl. Med. Colomb. 2: 507. 1975; López-Palacios, Fl. Venez. Verb. 418, 419, 425-427, & 650, fig. 99. 1977; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 66: 1277. 1978; Moldenke, Phytologia 39: 435 (1978) and 40: 81. 1978.

Illustrations: López-Palacios, Fl. Venez. Verb. [426], fig. 99. 1977.

López-Palacios (1977) cites the following collections from Venezuela: Lara: Mocquerys s.n.; Smith V.238; Steyermark & Carreño 108760. Zulia: Aristeguieta 2058; Pittier 10541. In a personal communication to me he notes that this plant is "Conocida como 'Velita'. Es posible que también se le den los siguientes de Record & Hess, o. c., 544, dados sin precisar especie: 'Rosa vieja', 'Varilazo' y 'Vara de lazo'."

LIPPIA CHIAPASENSIS Loes.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 39: 435 (1978) and 40: 69 & 81. 1978.

Breedlove refers to this plant as a shrub, 5 feet tall, and found it growing at 900 meters altitude in a steep-walled ravine and on sandstone bluffs with seasonal evergreen forest of Quercus, Mastichodendron, Styrax, Oreopanax, and Bursera, flowering in May.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: Breedlove 25269 (Mi).

LIPPIA COSTARICENSIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 39: 436 (1978) and 40: 73. 1978.

Mori & Bolten describe this species as a tree, 6 meters tall, and encountered it at 6000—6500 feet altitude.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Chiriquí: Mori & Bolten 7246 (N).

LIPPIA CURTISIANA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 39: 32 & 36. 1978.

Henrickson refers to this species as a "frequent rounded shrub to 1 m. tall on open limestone ridge just below oak forest, with Artemisia, Agave, Dasyilirion, Opuntia, Cercocarpus, Croton, Cordia, grasses, etc." and found it in flower in September. He describes the corollas as "yellow".

Additional citations: MEXICO: Coahuila: Henrickson 13167 (Ld).

LIPPIA GLANDULOSA Schau.

Additional citations: López-Palacios, *Fl. Venez. Verb.* 450 & 651. 1977; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 39: 45, 78, & 263 (1978) and 40: 67. 1978.

LIPPIA GRAVEOLENS H.B.K.

Additional bibliography: J. F. Morton, *Quart. Journ. Crude Drug Res.* 15: 183. 1977; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 39: 436. 1978.

Morton (1977) informs us that of this species "Dried leaves reduced to small pieces are sold in plastic bags for flavoring. This is the principal species furnishing 'Mexican oregano' exported to the United States. The plant decoction is an emmenagogue and a remedy for diabetes and dysentery. A sirup of the dried leaves is a remedy for diabetes and dysentery. Lavadores warns that if taken during pregnancy it can cause abortion. A sirup of the dried leaves is a remedy for coughs and colds." It is "commonly cultivated in Mexico".

Recent collectors have found this plant in abandoned gardens, in flower in November, and in fruit in October.

Material has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as Lantana sp.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Durango: G. N. Jones 23197 (Ld). Querétaro: Calvert s.n. [Jalpan, 1 November 1977] (Ld). NICARAGUA: Grenada: Levy 250 (N).

LIPPIA HATSCHBACHII Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot. A.* 25: 378. 1975; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 39: 89—90. 1978.

LIPPIA HEDERAEFOLIA Mart. & Schau.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 39: 437 & 450. 1978.

Hatschbach describes this species as 70 cm. tall, growing from a xylopodium, and has found it growing in campo cerrado and in rocky soil of cerrado at the edge of chapada, flowering in January. He describes the corollas on his 40789 as "purple" and those on no. 41418 as "dark-rose, interior of tube yellow".

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: Hatschbach 40789 (Ld), 41418 (Ld).

LIPPIA HIRSUTA L. f.

Additional bibliography: Valle, Introd. Dendrol. 275. 1972; García Barriga, Fl. Med. Colomb. 2: 508. 1975; López-Palacios, Fl. Venez. Verb. 418, 419, 428--432, 444, 446, 452, 537, 648, 650, & 651. 1977; Moldenke, Phytologia 39: 82, 91--95, & 437 (1978) and 40: 59--62, 83, & 84. 1978.

In a personal communication to me, López-Palacios says: "Con los nombres de 'Salvio(a) blanco(a)' en Cundinamarca y 'Bunquín' en Boyaca. El Dr. Jorge Ignacio del Valle, en se Introducción a la Dendrología Colombiana: 275, le da los nombres de 'Gallinazo' o 'Neblino', que probablemente se apliquen también a la antigua variedad L. hirsuta var. glabrescens Moldenke, conocida hoy como L. schlimii var. glabrescens (Moldenke) Moldenke."

LIPPIA HIRSUTA var. MORITZII (Turcz.) López-Palacios

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, Fl. Venez. Verb. 418, 419, 428--432, 444, 452, 637, 648, 650, & 651, fig. 100 & cover. 1977; Moldenke, Phytologia 39: 437 (1978) and 40: 59--62. 1978.

Additional illustrations: López-Palacios, Fl. Venez. Verb. [429], fig. 100 & cover. 1977.

López-Palacios (1977) cites the following collections from Venezuela: Aragua: Allart 288; Fendler 863, 864; Lasser & Foldats 4276; Moritz 1640; Pittier 9966; Ruiz-Terán & López-Palacios 10170; Steyermark 91592; Trujillo & Ferrari 873; Vogl s.n. Federal District: Allart 85, 167; Aristeguieta 787; Badillo 694; Bailey & Bailey 944; Delgado 54, 507; Eggers 13580; J. R. García 168; Lasser 1008; McKee 10752; Moritz 1688; Pittier 9869, 9870, 9966, 12251, 13779; Steyermark 55099; Ll. Williams 10625, 12251. Lara: Alston 6738; Quintero & Carroz 1049. Mérida: Bernardi 3135, 6399; Breteler 3398; Ginés 1587; Jahn 1140; López-Palacios 2627, 3610; López-Palacios & Bautista 3380; Oberwinkler 12449; Richardi 5630; Ruiz-Terán 4637; Ruiz-Terán & López-Palacios 1898. Miranda: Allart 288a. Trujillo: Aristeguieta & Medina 3350; Breteler 4134; Ruiz-Terán & López-Figueras 2213; Ruiz-Terán & López-Palacios 7394, 7673. State undetermined: Ernst 622. He says that Ruiz-Terán & López-Palacios 10170 is actually a topotype of the taxon. He also points out that the Bernardi "3735" cited by me in Phytologia 12: 292, 1965, actually should read Bernardi 3135 (cfr. seq.). In a personal communication to me he lists for this plant the vernacular names, "Amogre", "Almogre", "Mogre", and "Mugre".

[to be continued]